6 books

Introductory Lecture.

October 26th 1809

Doctor Gregory gave us an introductory lecture on the plan to be pursued in his course of lectures — That he intended to pursue the nosological arrangement of Doctor Cullen, but that he should sometimes differ from his late illustrious teacher and colleague — on some points, both in his arrangement, and in his practice. — That in speaking of a disease he should mention the practice that had been used by the most eminent authors both ancient and modern — He defended the system of No=

=ology and entered into a short discussion on its nomenclature. He observed that diseases were properly divided as animal, plants and minerals — But he considered all dispute on the proper disposition of a disease in a nosological arrangement as absurd and as of no use to the practitioner. — —

— — Lecture 2d. — 30th

Dr. G. commenced this day a history of the science of medicine — This was to be considered as coeval with the existence of man, In its first stages as an art, the measures of men made they

physicians — The dislocated joint the broken bones and the wounded artery call'd for immediate assistance, and were soon under command of the surgeons — From this state he pass'd to consider it in the more regular form that appeared in the writings of Hippocrates — &c &c. —

— Lecture 3rd 31st —

The history state continued giving an account of the practice of Hippocrates, and the opinions of of Plato, Aristotle, and ended with considering Celsus —

Lecture 4th, Novem. 1.

The medical history is still going on. Galen and some of the more modern, particularly the Arabians formed the subject of this lecture

Lecture 5th Novem. 2

We have made a little more progress in this tiresome subject, Although Dr. Gregory treats this in an agreeable stile and manner, stile then cannot make up for the matter, as I have heard the same too often for it to be even tolerable.

Lecture 9th B.

Vide the history — Boerhaave and others both before and after him: formed the subject of this days lecture.

Lecture 7th Novr 6th

Doctor G: began by giving a definition of "Practice" and of disease, by this he means every impaired function of the body. It is not every deviation from health that he calls by this name. Into the idea of disease comes at the same time the destruction in the varieties of health. as that wh. takes place in infancy, old age, sex. temperament, all of which have different phenomena, and which are relatively to each other disease. He then spoke of the cause of

Nosology in its minute distinctions — and the classing of some phenomena which he did not consider as diseases — big Preg=nancy — and some cutaneous diseases, — also freckles, spots on on the nails &c &c. He then spoke of the causes of diseases — Concerning the Proximate cause he declined saying any thing as he considered it as a useless speculation, he admitted however the agency of the vis Medicatrix Naturæ, or vital principle in its production. — The other causes, the remote, occasional predisposing, were more certain and in some cases easy to be known

hence he would not neglect the consideration of these —
Diseases are known by their symptoms — the variety of these is great. So enumerate all would be endless — and to attempt it might by the difficulty of it alarm the student. By reducing them to a few of system however, they may be more easily understood, and more distinctly remembered — Symptoms may be arranged in this way — Impeded functions, uneasy sensations, and an alteration of sensible qualities. —

1 Of impeded functions

The functions he arranged under three heads — the animal the

natural and the vital —

of the Animal. here he went thro' the various symptoms as appearing in these, viz as they occur in diseased senses minds &c. &c —

Of the vital. and first of the circulation of the blood — this, in the states of it that are exhibited by the pulse, is an important symptom — he spoke of the aberrations of the pulse from the natural standard in frequency, force strength and intermission. — secondly of respiration, this is slow or quick (to 60 in minute) approached — is different upon motion or posture — there are various modifications of this set

piration. as Sneezing, Crying, Coughing &c — By the cough some diseases may be distinguished thus the cough of the catarrh from the dry hack of incipient Phthisis thus too the cough of asthma hydrothorax and Croup has some thing peculiar — the same remark applies to whooping cough, and the hysteric cough — To this head of respiration may be referred, the sighing This attends sometimes Stupor — and yawning which denotes the approaching of some fever. — — ——

—— Lecture 8th Novr. 7. —

Of the natural, symptoms in these appear in the Stomach,

the intestines the various secretions various arrangements of the functions of these point out dis=
ease - Thus the stomach has its function of digestion impaired in fevers; and in many of the diseases of the stomach, sometimes the appetite is very great - sometimes it is vitiated so as to seek unnatural food - To this head too we may refer dysphagia - either as it occurs from obstruction, or as it takes place in the last stage of disease, from weakness - The retention of food in the stomach likewise gives rise to many symptoms - The functions of the

Intestines have their symptoms of disease — as in cases of constipation and diarrhœa — —
The functions of the urinary organs have their irregularities — The urine may be altered in quantity or quality — In Diabetes and Polydypsia these states take place — Dr. G. knew a patient who made 7 & 8 ℔ of urine in a day — Sometimes there is a difficulty in voiding it again there is a sediment — white or red he — Dr. thinks it of some use to attend to this as a general disease may sometimes be discovered, thus in jaundice, the high colour. In hys-

lina and dropsy the quantity — is a guide for us — sometimes it is discharged with great pain — and many other circumstances with regard to it — we must attend

To the function of the skin. pour its natural soft moist state to its discard, dry and hard — The alteration two of the perspiration both sensible and insensible — It is hot and dry in one part of a fever, and in the space of an hour pours to its opposite — the sweat is sometimes, hot, cold, thin or spare, profuse, and even bloody. —

The state of the tongue — it is a good indicator of the

stomach, in disease of this, it has various appearances — of the State of the Nose, this gives symptoms of disease in its secretion — In hydrocephalus it is sometimes dry for the space of two or three weeks. —

2 of Uneasy Sensations —

To this he a a he refers first Pain Dr G. defined pain to be "a sensation we wish to get rid of" — There are various degrees of this. It is internal or external — The internal is sometimes difficult to be pointed out — But it is generally to be known by motion, or pressure on the part &c &c. When the pain is exter

nal it is easily known by the touch. — Pains are of different kinds, as Burning pain, as in the stomach, in cancer and in the bowels, Twisting pain as in colic — Pain is an important symptom, if the burning is present, it directs us to the stomach to seek for acidity and to apply its remedy — If the pain be severe in any of those internal parts it warns us of spasm or inflammation. The second division of uneasy sensations — may be called — Anxiety. This is a feeling different from pain, as occurs in-

asthma, diseases of the heart, from distention of the stomach & from affections of the liver —
The third division is Itching — This takes place in her petite affections, jaundice scarlatina & small pox when affecting external parts, when internally it is in the anus — —
A third division is vertigo as it arises from a vibratory motion on on looking down from a height — but this he thought might be referred to the head of ascending functions —
A fourth division Pruritus Ani
This too may be referred to the same head of ascend functions

a fifth Nausea this to may
go the the same head

3 A change of sensible qualities

Theres are an important training
symptoms for here you do not
depend upon the information
of the patient, these sensible qua-
lities consist first in temperature
of the body - By the degree of
heat we have been for a long
time been accustomed to judge of
fevers. The temperature is sometimes
above the standard, It is said
that it rises as high as 113 degrees
but this Dr. G. doubts. But it is
not necessary that it rise so high
to be perceptible, 2 degrees is

will end evident to the touch.
Dr. G. never knew it rise above
104 and then it was very hot
to the hand — even one degree
will be perceptible. — It is some
times unequally distributed over
the body — Dr. G. disbelieves the acc
ount that in the plague cases
have accured of the end of the
limb being hot and the middle
cold. — The temperature is some
times Below the natural standard
when paralysis so affects a limb
as to destroy the motion of the ar
teries, then the coldness will
take place. — But it some
times happens when the action

of the arteries remains —
The second sensible quality is
Colour, as it is seen in the
skin, as red, yellow, pale, bu
kiness, &c —

Lecture 9th — Novr 8

The next sensible quality is
the Swelling as takes place in
various inflammations — in
dropsy — In short for a vicia
of these symptoms he refers
us to Gambius, Boerhaave &
and his own Compendius —
Nosology takes not notice
of the causes of diseases —
but if these can be properly
ascertained, it would not be

wrong to consider them in a table of diseases — Indeed in some cases the association of the cause with the symptoms is unavoidable — as in Phthisis the tank of tubercles, in jaundice of the obstructing causes — E.G. approve of Nosology if it be used in relation to Nomenclature — It is of use too in bringing together diseases alike in their appearances causes, and cure — But the entire to the Nosology is partial — by some he does not approve. — He then mentioned Cullen's division the two first classes he thought

natural, — In fevers ~~ab~~ ma
ny of the genera and species
run into each other. — In ner
vous diseases the same. —
thus palsy apoplexy and spasm
occur together or succeed in
close succession — He mentio
ned the case of a patient
who had in the period of three
years, the diseases of apoplexy
palsy - epilepsy and mania
all alternately induced by
the same cause, Intemperance
The two other classes of Cullen
are not so natural — as jaun
dice and venereal. Many dis
eases closely allied in systems
require the most opposite treatment.

Lecture 19th — 15 Nov.

Doctor G. spoke of the first class the Apyrexia — he mentioned a case of epilepsy in order to show that this did not depend upon plethora — it was of a woman who from some disease of the uterus, and in consequence of that of some visceral obstruction was reduced to the last degree of emaciation — This patient was subject to Epilepsy for a few days before her death. Dr. G was for deciding whether there was pulsation in the general system but certainly that takes place in the bowels

He then began on the symptoms of Pyrexia: and first of the cold stage — This is not the cause of the hot fits. for they are not in proportion to each other — Thus in the Quartan the cold fit is long and the hot short, and unevenly in Tertian — and when the disease approaches to remittent the cold fits diminish or disappear —

Lecture 11th — 16th

Dr. G. to day considered the other symptoms of Pyrexia the heat the Pulse &c, on none of which did he dey

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any thing that I had not heard before - on the pulse he merely touched on its frequency and said little or nothing on its force - He stated the general point to which it might be placed as to frequency - and then said that there were some exceptions to this such as age sex and idiosyncracy - and that was all about the pulse - On the other subjects he mentioned all or some of the known facts but tis needless to set

there down, I came here to learn what could be had no where else - and not what every Book could give me -

I had written thus far, when finding that Dr. J. had no system to inculcate I could not but think it a loss of time, for which I am paying so dear, to take notes in the way I be gan I therefore determined to give up the business, but ~~to~~ I shall continue to put down any facts that may occur -

On Intermittent fevers —
All have a predisposition to these because they attack people of all constitutions — But they prevail more in warm climates In cold these are less known, in Upsal rare, also in Holland and at sea the fishermen on newfoundland do not suffer much —
Debility does not necessarily precede the attack for some are taken in full health, and many escape it who are much debilitated —
The case of a woman who had an attack, who for 40 years afterwards had the

predisposition, and every spring
was attack'd with a relapse
as manifested by shivering &c.
Marsh miasma is supposed to
be heavier than atmosphere
for the hills by the Marsh
near Rome are free'd from
the influence —
Cala has been said to cause
these fevers, but cold alone will
not produce them as in that
land they have them not
tho' the cold and damp is
there great —
The fever is fatal in Ireland:
chiefly to the British troops,
he cause of the plenty of gin

Intermittents sometimes occur after an intermission there in Plymouth, according to Hunter - and Bombay which was once called the grave - is now called the Montpellier as people go from Bengal there for their health. —

As to proximate causes - I consider that as quite unphilosophical -

The cure of intermittents is to be attempted in the cold stage by diluents in the hot, by emetics not by bloodletting - except in venal intermittents and in

robust man — but the principal weary is the use of opium — it lessens the pulse opens the pores takes off the spasm by its antispasmodic quality — He spoke of Bach arsenic nitrate &c on none of which did he offer a principle or even a fact new or original enough to be inserted here —

<u>Continued fevers</u> — Delirium in these not an unfavorable symptom here — Length of face bad — Eyes closing, head — patient lying on his back bad

The cadaverous smell
lead as it indicates a
degree of putrefaction
going on in the fluids—
It is a curious coinci
dence of the eyes with
the mind—" that when one
is intent on a subject
he fixes his eyes, on a spot
when on the contrary he
has a succession of ideas
his eyes wander, thus mad
men on some occasions
look steadily, and again
they have a quick motion in
the eyes, when they pour out
a torrent of incoherent words

another bad sign is the cold breath — this arises from the quick and small inspiration, the air not becoming warmed by the heat of the lungs —

He never knew but one recover when the pulse was above 140 —

An irregular pulse where it is natural to the patient is a good sign at the close of a fever — the pulse of a dog is always irregular — —

The recovery is rare after floccitatio, Dr. G. recovered himself — case of one who saw a white handkerchief in black

stripes — Mortification of the extremities, he knew recovery after it —

Case of tumed abdomen in the case of Dr. Reid, the wind was in the cavity and in the intestines also — the intestines had a great hole — the surface of the parts was dry. Dr. G. thinks in every case that the wind proceeds from fermentation. The uneasiness, tossing, and sliding down in the bed are all bad signs — —

on the subject of inflamm.n There
seems so much nosology can distinct
ion, which as I do not admit
I pass not record — for exam
ple, dividing this disease accor
ding to its seats in Rheumat.n
some runs to suppuration — this
this latter state may be con
nected with the former. —
we may consider the effect of
a blister as an artificial ex
ciplas — hence the rationale
of their action. — Different
kinds of inflamm.n in the lungs
for, a man may have an ab
scess then and a recover, hence
not the that of pulmonary con
sumption. — There is a double

if pus be a secretion — that's no
for me — Gregory doubts it — Greg.
rails against theory — when I make
challenge him to show me a page
of his lectures wholly has not theory in it
The difference is this Greg. does not
give a system — tho he be full of
insulated hypotheses — Treat cure
the doctrine of "error loci" — he
some agree this is true — there in the
eye — some exceptions too, seem to
be of the same nature, that is
matters pass off which do not
naturally — a good deal on
the formation of pus. that it
is the tissue changed meets a
greater quantity of febrine —
a case of a woman

when abdomen was felt a mass
a matter approaching to pus
then shewing an error loci in
secretion — an other example
of the error loci in inflammation
occurs in the lungs — when the
various coloured expectoration
takes place — — the crusts on
blood the effect of inflammation
the blood from lungs not in-
flammation but the vessels, distend
ed — and burst — Ah how the
Dr is throwing so much indeed
that I cannot take it up — for
there is no system in it — he
lumps an increased action of
the capillaries as this will acc
ount for all the phenomena

that increase alone, for bleeding exercise &c &c in the calm the action that take place in the manner violent and inexact – what proof is there of this? – the chemical energy alone is the power in operation – so much for an account of inflam^n, none of which could I understand – the remote causes of inflam^n all violence &c mechanical irritation internally purulent matter, a foreign body produces no end or bad – great heat, great cold –

On the cure of inflam^n. –

The idea that opium is in general mischievous – proper in certain cases; in small

testicle, the inflam.n of gunshot wounds - different from the sinus resembling fine - concerning poisons their modus operandi. The heat serves to convert the serous matter into pus. - if this be not nonsense, what is? - generous diet to support the vis vita - in gangrene - antiseptics as acid fruits - mineral and vegetable acids - to cure the ulcers left after gangrene has separated change of air back wine &c. -

Inflam.n of eye - Gregory mentions it as a curious fact that there should be great sensibility of the retina, and yet in delirium tremens. - Instead

of tears we sometimes have a dryness, this we cant account for; – then a long disquisition on the varieties and species of opthalmia – In nearly all case this a local disease, only in peculiar constitutions general fever – Sometimes it operates to the brain, or produces inflamm.n there – He mentioned the case of injection of ale in an inflammed eye when brain was flamed inflammed – There is a symptom of the feeling of sand in the eye – here you must not attempt to take it out when the disease is brought on by cold – – Inflamm.n is sometimes transitted from one

eye to the other — there is a great sympathy between the eyes, both in motions of its muscles and iris. The inflammation nearly or never terminates in gangrene and rarely in suppuration, sometimes there is an effusion of serous fluid into the chambers of the eye. This called "pouched eye" — It commonly terminates in resolution.. Sometimes in speck or scales opake spots — on the cornea — Mercury and purging for its cure this acts by absorbtion — Glass was once employed to take them off by grinding — introduced by Mountebanks and adopted by regulars.

there is a serous kind called a deflexion, this caused by strong lights - Causes; all that give rise to other inflamm.s - Besides this other causes act here, as the irritation of high wind - also the stimulus of light - He mentions the case of a man who had some hairs growing from the ball of his eye Gregory thought at first that the eye lashes had turned in and that the hairs had taken root in the ball - here is being without examination for years - ! unusual swelling or of rapid cases &c the

smoke of the huts in Scotland a frequent cause —

Having been confined for some time I have a much smoke that has been said during that time but a recurrence to Cullens Nosology quite shows what is passed over and he is now on the consideration of pleurisy. —

The expectoration in the commencement generally yellowish. This is only the serum of the blood!! Then, comes the mode of practice of Celsus, & he takes some remarks on the absurdity of the practice in this disease. and examples of the remains from Pitcairn, and some of the other authors who lived not one hundred years ago

Gastricity — pulse of acelerity but not always for Dr. G. lately bled to 120 ℔ of blood in a case. — The case where the stomach had been diseased for some time, the patient grew very fat. — Pain, upon pressure, the lungs may be pressed but not much felt. — any thing taken in hot or cold or acrid gives pain — and every thing is thrown up as soon as taken. — Dr. G. knew a case where the inflamn. rose so as to be seen at the mouth. — Two species — Phleg.ic Erysip.s — symptoms of first. — weak pulse anxiety acelerity. pain, heat of stomach. vomiting, convulsions — dispnea, vertigo. — almost delirious, costiveness. — and sometimes suppression of

wine — It is often very soon fatal sometimes than causes that bring on gout fits will destroy without inducing inflamm.— Thus the drinking cold water will destroy.— Thus too the action of poisons.— the lancet wat er, the man who took the glass by mistake.— the tobacco — a draught killed immediately, and an enema in two hours.— Thus too brandy has operated.— People die too in gout from a spasmodic affection without inflammat.— Blows on the stomach, He mentioned a case of a man whom he saw lying from this cause, the mob bare to his carriage, for his assist ance, but he declined, saying he

could do nothing for him, he was
dead past recovery — Dr. G. dont
believe in gangrene taking place in
the stomach without inflammation.
Sometimes suppuration takes place — it
is known by the rigors, weight at
the part, expectation of pus. — The
recoveries from this however are rare
tho' such things have been. — These
abscesses sometimes break outwards —
Schirrosity, this may extend over
all of the stomach, but mostly
at the pylorus — Dr. G. thinks that the
schirrosity is sometimes preceded by
inflammation — Constitutional stems
this, weight from the food taken
and the schirrosity itself. — The stom.
is drawn from its right position

directly perpendicular, sometimes as low as the umbilicus, and Morgani saw it as low as the pubis — the scirrhus sometimes ulcerates, and takes on a cancerous appearance. — The causes of gastritis — any acrid substances, as acids alkalis — thus has some salts, as taken in mistake sal, tart for sol. tart. — Emetics and purges — the ancient helebore, produced convulsions, by its impression on the nervous system of the stomach. — The stimulus of quantity — The substances in the stomach sometimes become putrid, and acid. — The bile may occasion inflamm. of stomach — perhaps those gangrenous spots, which are found. — General effections of the nervous system

blows, and contusions. — the spreading of inflamn. from other parts. — the metastasis of disease — This generally called gout, but it is not an inflammatory disease, it is atonic and is cured by those remedies which increase inflammation thus wine opium. brandy. — But there are some instances of violent inflamm.n from gout. — he mentioned the case of a lady whose father had this disease, — she was much affected at a particular time with flying pains in her head stomach &c. pulse one day 120, next 50 and the third 150, B.d G. bled her 4 or 5 times, and the gout immediately appeared in the form of inflammation in her extremities.

Cure of gastritis, phlegm. — in general bloodletting — and this even in the lowest state of debility, when the pulse cant be felt, thro syncope. — then a long case illustrating this rule. — He spoke of the use of blisters — the modus operandi — refers it to a sympathy between the internal and external parts — not by the connection of nerves. — Clysters, are also to be given, mild to relax the neighbouring parts — Colon near the stomach — Besides this the only way that aliments can be taken when there is acrid substance however the aliment must be taken by mouth, as it will in that case called forth vomiting which

will discharge the matter — if it be acid, alkali — sometimes vomits — Opium, — injections — Temperance is to be recommended upon recovery — If suppuration come on nature must be left to itself — gangrene of the stomach is incurable, and schirrus, is of the same nature — some advise mercury in cases of this kind — Gregory thinks it right to give his patient calomel enough to keep the mouth sore (gently), for a few weeks but he has not much idea of the efficacy — Gum: ammo: and cicuta, have also a character for resolving these indurations, also Phegedenic — Soap — Tartar —

the various mineral waters — of the second kind — or chronic inflammation of the stomach, the glycerites Eryg.m — In this some fever attends, slight pain — nausea vomiting — the affections of the mouth both precede and follow it — particularly in children, arising from the extention of inflam.n. Many of the cases of this disease obscure, and difficult to be ascertained — When known it is to be treated in the same manner as the former, only with more moderation. — In the irritable state of stomach the sulphuric has been recommended. — Enteritis. — The same directions as of the last diseases — The pulse

mostly small and true — The colica
pictonum never attended by inflamm.
The fever constitutes the difference
between the colic and enteritis — and
a diagnosis of consequence, as they
require opposite modes of practice —
vomiting and costiveness are symp
toms — and injections by the
anus are retained by the mouth —
Tho' the bowels have been costive be
fore, when gangrene takes place
they are opened, hence, it
must be a false symptom —
The pain is increased on pressure
and this constitutes the difference
between spasm and inflam, the
former is not felt more on prest.
G. thinks the costiveness owing more
to some cause preceding the stage

of inflam.ⁿ. Then to this inflam.ⁿ
itself. — This inflam.ⁿ of the bow
els sometimes causes, exclusively from
the contiguity of parts — The neck
of the bladder being affected by
sympathy — — — — — —
Gregory mentioned a case where the
urinary duct was wounded, and
the abdomen from it much distended
with air. — He had occasion to
mention dysentery, and said, in
fact, dysentery is a kind of enteritis
The gangrene frequently comes on in
24 hours, sometimes 12. a small quantity
of gangrene in the bowels will occa
sion death, Greg.ʳ and said it from
a spot about an inch and a half.
Some patients die in coma delirium
others quite easy — and think them-

other bites. — Gangrene frequently comes on, when the inflammation has been barely perceptible — A slight axe of purge will bring it on. — Suppuration is known by its general symptoms — and finally by the discharge of pus from the bowels, and the patient lingers, and dies — for an ulcer seldom heals here — Induration or calosity takes place in the bowels from inflammation, but it has been known to follow the continuance of colic for some time. — The appearances on death, are gangrene, inflammation, inflammatory exudation, constriction, collections of faeces — and wind in vesicles — and hernia and these last are often the cause of the disease. — The remote causes

It is more common in the decline of life than in young persons - seldom in children, a case of a child whom a nurse was holding, the fall and the start that the child gave, ejected his bowels and brought on an illness - The diet too predisposes it. intemperance which disorders the tone of the bowels. - The occasional causes, acrid substances, purges. - Gr. knew a death from the dose of squill pill - In this case the bowels were found much inflamed, and a cyst was discovered on the convex part of the liver containing a great quantity of serum; He mentioned a case brought on by intemperance, - Dyspepsia may give rise to it - by the improperly

digested food. but this cause is rare
It seems too that acrid bile gives
rise to it — but this bile rather pro-
duces purging and vomiting — If it
were to remain some time there, no
doubt it would cause inflamm^n —
The most frequent cause is the colic
Another, hernia — tumors — and then
came on from collections of biliary
concretions with fecal matter,
Another cause is Dysentery. He men
tioned the case of one who had caught
a dysentery and after 3 weeks it
brought on enteritis — Another cause
Metastasis, but this rare — Another
cold particularly applied to the
extremities — It is known that this
exposure rarely produce pipes, and
what produces this pain of the

bowel. may bring on inflammat.
He mentioned the case of Mr Ramsey
who died from this cause - another
case of a girl who dressed herself in damp
clothes, and thus caught cold in her legs
which ended in inflammat. and this
in suppuration, of which she died -
This principle we apply in practice
as mates to the legs will produce
a stool. - one Dose of the apothecary
in the infirmary, who in pouring it
on the legs of a patient got some
on his own, and obliged him to re
tire - - Gregory advises the bleed of b.s.
before the colic has ended in inflam
ation, to prevent it. - and besides
the b.s. is proper for the spasm of
the bowels - - Topical bleeding and

bladder, it has been observed that a purge would not operate, till the bladder has been — — we have seen that blood-letting is to be used as a preventative to inflam.ⁿ during the colic besides it relaxes the spasm — when the inflam.ⁿ has come on it must be done plentifully — topical prelops is not of much use — fomentations, or warm bath — these act both by relaxing the spasm of the fibres of bowels, and the inflammatory spasm of bladder & pelvis — with this view all the remedies of animal warmth are applied — Cathartics, — by injection — warm water on of the best — decoct.ⁿ of senna — Ipecac. — Tobacco, either by smoking or

infusion — but objectionable on account of the nausea — A great quantity of water may be thrown up by the great syringe — Dr. G. has thrown 9 pounds used in this way — A case of the infirmary in which after forcing some time the patient felt something give way in side — and a rumbling followed, and he soon vomited what was thrown in — it was supposed that the obstruction at the head of the colon had suddenly opened — It has been proposed to distend the bowels, with the bellows of a blacksmith — Quicksilver has been used too, But Dr. G. not thinks

The wind at three weeks succeeded, one in case of lady, when the quicksilver was 30 days before it came away. — but the poor woman lost her of her health by a dreadful salivation. — Cathartics are to be given by the mouth. — The castor oil, or the neutral salts, are best and these in moderate doses. — Small doses of calomel in union with some vegetable purgatives may be given — to produce evacuation. The most preferable however is the Senna, even tho' there be a risk of its being rejected. — taken in union with tamarinds, — to this add the affusion of cold water on the legs. —

4 a sailor was suffering from a violent colic and a costiveness. when a mate dashed in at the port hole and completely met him, apprehensions were had for its effects, but it had the most happy one. — The stomach is to be compared in this disease, the effervescing draught, but opium is to be avoided. — the diet must be light aperient and laxative. — and a low diet to be adhered to for a long time for the bowels remain predisposed to inflammation — the second kind of inflamm.n of bowels, the Dysenteritis. — but this we do not have any thing particular said about it.

Hepatitis, two kinds — symptoms
Fever. Pain, both in left side
right, and stomach — acute or
dull according as the inflam.n is in
membrane or substance. — Then
of the posture, and pain on certain
states of the body — The pain of
the shoulder — There have been cases
where the patient could not feel
the pain but when it was prest.d
upon. — that is prest.g the hand on.
Difficulty of breathing — arises from
general fever as in all other kinds
of fever, or from the communica
tion of inflam.n thro diaphragm
to pleura and lungs. — Singultus
supposed to be stomach, being off
ected by the inflammation spreading

to it — the vomiting explained in the same way — yellowness of the skin explained by the inflammn. of pericardium parts — He mentioned the case of a lady whom he was called to see, who had been affected by this for 9 or ten days — when he declared it was a hopeless case, to her sister — but a large bleeding saved her — He found her blood to be green — and then accounted for this on the mixture of colours of the bile and blood — He sister informed him that the same thing of blood had occurred to her in the same disease — He spoke of the need of the inoculation of hydrophobia, in de-

solution, suppuration - Schirrus -
In resolution it generally ends in
some critical discharge mostly in
hemorhaids - in sweat &c - It
was thought that a discharge of
blood from the left nostril was
most commonly an indication of
resolution - but this gregory did
not believe - He mentioned a case
which lately occurred to him, not
much connected with the present subject,
& he say he was called to in
a fever, but as it was the sixth
day he would not bleed her, but
ordered (for a pain in the head) leeches
to the part. he went next day,
and found that the leeches had
not been used nor had some

other remedies he had ordered, been applied — but the lady was quite well — and had been so cured by a copious discharge of the menses. — Dr. G. told this case without a single conclusion from it, and of the mode by which the bloodletting had been superseded. — He only mentioned it as an instance that Stahl would have eagerly grasped at, as an example of a morbific matter thrown off by the powers of nature. —

Dr. G. then spoke of the manner in which the suppuration have an exit — by expectoration by the skin — by the stomach, into the abdomen, and intestines. — —

Termination in schirrus - He mentioned a case he knew of liver of 18 lb weight - Dr. Fife mentioned to him a case under his observation of 24 lb. - In schirrus it is sometimes diminished - The heart he knew were of 18 oz, and this was contracted into knots like a cluster of grapes - Dropsy and jaundice in almost all cases to be referred to schirrus liver schirrus does not here terminate in cancer - of the causes of hepatitis, warm climates - The hot air certainly produces colera, and if this be continued it may produce inflamm. of liver. - Intermittent fevers also produce it

The european dogs which go to the E. Indies, are affected with the liver disease. and it is said that Mercury has been in them cases, with success. in Cala too, especially after the heats of the day in India - A draught of cold water - the same has produced flooding - violent exercise - as of forcea marches. - Mere emotions of mind - violent passion - External violence without preceaption, a bruise or fall. - A fracture of the scull has been said to produce it, Greg - thinks that the violent vomiting attending this might irritate the liver to inflammation -

great patients, particularly of the omentum — Van Swieten says that the fat was conveyed to the liver. Not true, but state the fact correct that these two states connected — but its owing to the fat people being greater eaters. — It permits to the practice of regulating the acts of patients in the liver diseases. — Cure of acute hepatitis The general plan of cure for all the inflammatory. — The use of mercury perhaps beneficial but by no means to be applied to the exclusion of the antiphlogistic — Greg: thinks that one or 2 or 3 bleedings may be employed even in the —

climate of Hindostan, tho' hot climates this is to be cautiously used. — Topical bleeding, advised but a blister after 2 or 3 bleedings is perhaps better. — Fomentation, evacuation of the bowels, by clysters, as these act upon the colon, and this is near the liver. — The cooling salts, proper to reduce the inflammation Greg lays the stress of his practice upon this mild purging. — On this principle the waters act. — Greg: says that some of the English physicians think that these different waters have a specific effect on hepatitis. — The truth is that from the dilution, they purge mildly —

Greg: prefers, purging alone to Mercury alone — & thinks purging as one of the best remedies both for acute and chronic — the acids too. and fruits — of the use of the Merc. — The efficacy of this in ameliorating inflammat.n is great, but Greg. only objects to the reliance and as if it were a specific. Then he told the method of giving it — the recommended when it is applied by ointment that the friction rubbing be washed off. — A child took in Cynanche tracheal, one hundred grs of calomel in twenty one hours. the child 15 Month old. — In giving Mercury

have a view to the effects that it has
upon the mouth and skin — What
time ought the mercury to be given
some say at first, but Greg. thinks
break the force of the disease by an
hypalagogue remedies — besides the ope
ration is too slow — after three or
4 days the mercury may be given —
some think that this metal acts
specifically against the fever. and
Greg: cannot permit the testimony of
Romany in its favour. — It has
been advised to give the bilious uni
ted with alkalies, one to give tone
the other to resolve obstructions —
Greg Dont think much of it —
The next remedy is the surgical
operation — but be careful

that adhesion has taken place —
In the chronic hepatitis. This perhaps
absolutely incurable, because the symp.
toms so obscure. — It has been common
to ascribe, many complaints of
the parts of the abdomen as dispep
sia — ascites &c. to the chronic he=
patitis, and hence much evil has
been done, for mercury has been
given in cases where it was injurious
(as not this nosology) — Hence came the
various symptoms. — those of cardiac, the
uneasiness about the stomach not pain!
Pain of shoulder — but ~~pain~~ uneasiness of stom
ach, communicated to diaphragm.
Drowsiness — Depression of spirits —
sense of anger, Bowels at first
costive — after wards diarrhoea

Pulse not much affected but at last, weak. Tongue white, uric acidity, urine coloured. Skin dry - Breathing difficult, dry cough pain at pit - swelling of knee lying on one side - hiccough and vomiting just this case - Jaundice or other hepatic colour. The continuance varies, few weeks - or months or years - Rectal fever come on, - The head and shoulders are brought back so as to give a deformed shape. - from the patient throwing his chest forward in order to breath. - Spasmodic asthma is sometimes induced - Cure, sometimes E.S. may be used when the symptoms

are urgent, but generally not necessary. A blister is proper to be applied. Gentle purging - or mercury. For the purging it is said that may take off the inflammation, and this prepare the body for the mercury. but the Surg: think admit of doubt. There are other remedies as bitters bark &c. but these not much, But the most essential is the regimen mild food, of easy digestion - high seasoned food to be avoided. In the last place they have a saying, "to keep the liver oil'd" by drinking wine, and by this they think to keep off the disease ~~Diarrhoea~~ ~~Dysentery~~ ~~Cholera~~ ~~Hepatitis~~ ~~Cholera~~ ~~Hydrocele~~

He mentioned the case of some British soldiers who had been taken by Tippo Sultan or Hyder Ali, and that upon a castle, and almost starved upon rice - but who by that treatment were quite relieved from their hepatic complaints which their companions died of that disease without.
The europeans in India are more subject to the disease, from the manner in which they live.

Jaundice. Definition accordingly to sallow yellow colour. The perspiration sometimes affected. Not true that things seem green. Yet he mentioned a case of woman who saw a blue and a white handkerchief as green and yellow. - White fear ash or clay colour, prone perspiration. Not as great costiveness as might

be expected. — Different kinds of jaundice, From calculus — known by pain. — This pain, may seem in the stomach, perhaps occasioned by contiguity or sympathy. Pain greater after eating. — The obstruction at the extremity of duct. — Properties of the stones. — A peculiarity of disposition produces these. — Greg: has known two dozen voided — sometimes large Dr. Clemens, has one that was passed as large as a walnut. this is the Maximum. — The Minimum, a kind of biliary sand. according to Greg: A sedentary life predisposes to them and living on hard solid food and abstinence from vegetables thus the cattle have them con

cretions by the use of grass in the spring. — The next species the spasmodic jaundice — This attends upon colic sometimes. This will not continue long and therefore requires little more than some antispasmodic or relaxant. — The next species jaundice hepatica — this the worst kind, it is the hepatic chronicus — that is the swelling of the liver in this disease obstructed the ducts — The swelling of neighbouring parts may have the same effect. — The jaundice takes place in pregnant women, and leaves the patient after delivery. this from the pressure of the uterus — Catamenia too is more frequent in women, and the lues may prop on liver from colon — The next species — Jaundice infantile

This sometimes does no harm. But not all ways. — Some say that the gall bladder not prepared by respiration in infants the gall bladder becomes obstructed by stagnation of bile. — Grey not admit this. — The practice here very brief. — If from a stone, it will be cured by slowly — time will do all here. Medicines not wanted here. — Hence the many remedies, thus taking an egg every morning for six weeks, eating lice — and drinking one's urine — Fever sometimes comes on here bleeding — tubes of inflamm^n and relaxes the spasm. and allows the stone to fall. He mentioned the case of a woman whom he saw at night, but

whom he did not see at that time to be jaundiced - He ordered her bled, from the fever she had, when lo! in the morning she had the jaundice! Opiates are to be given, warm bathing - moderate evacuating of the bowels - vomiting prog: thereby not so rule of. There are some cases in which it may be rule, Fomentation & the moderate exercise, gestation, riding on horseback. rubbing the parts with oil - and a mild vegetable diet. In the icterus hepaticus little can be done, if swelling be seen in hypochondria - Mercury or purging bitts.

Nephritis - Cullen's definition almost always the pain is strongly

inflammatory — all the symptoms of the chills may exist and yet no inflammation in the kidney this the nephralgia — this may hold in from a calculus in the ureter — The kidney runs on to suppuration and it has been known to gangrene — old people subject to the gravely complaint — and we must remember that these will not bear bloodletting. — The pain is increased upon pressure — the pain different from the rheumatic pains — the last aggravated much upon motion. — we can distinguish too from the cause, that cold will produce rheumatism, not the latter. — No nausea attends rheumatic

affections - sometimes difficult to tell from colic - The direction of the shooting may serve to distinguish, thus to the urethra, down the thigh. - The numbness, occasioned by a sympathy we understand better than any other. - and this arises from the connection of nerves - There have been cure of schirrus testicle when the leg has been permanently lame. - The vomiting he ascribes to a sympathy of a different kind - for no nerves of connection here - The frequency of urination from the irritation of the continued membranes on the bladder - The colain of urine when left arising to spasm on the

extreme upset of kidneys - sometimes bloody, and black, the last from stagnation. - sometimes no secretion at all, yet no inflammation. - It terminates - by resolution, suppuration, gangrene - It resolves by copious sweat, discharge of thick urine, or piles - When the inflamn. continues more than 7 days, we fear suppuration. - this brings on hectic - the kidney has been found a mere bag of pus. - it is said 14 ℔ of pus - The kidney is sometimes reduced, and hardly to be found But the other is always enlarged, sometimes to double the size He mentions the case of a May

whom he supposed had had but one kidney for the space of 40 years — The kidney must an be gangrene — tho' Greig never saw a case, He quoted one of a boy. — It ends too in schirrus — Case of man in Infirmary of kidneys of 45 & weighed to fill'd a bucket says Greig: — Remote causes — very few case of pure case of the nephritis — Neph. begins in cases it. — The tendency to it greater in old ages. — The kidneys more apt to fail before the other parts of body. Perhaps it ought to be that all the parts of the body should decay at once, but this not the case in some the head in some the

stomach &c this failure owing to the mode of living of civilized people, who eat and drink what nature never intended for us --, a gouty disposition gives rise to it -- Bruises - violent exercise, hard running or riding - leaping - jolting in a carriage some who at other times show no symptoms, void bloody urine after riding - another cause is heat about the back from concurrement in gaol, or fracture of limbs - here the kidney lies lower than the bladder, and the urine stagnates. -- It is said that diuretic medicines produce it but Dr. not believe this. Even cantharides does not produce

it — The resins are said to produce it — The cure like all inflam.ns of internal parts — Bloodletting according to circumstances — local bloodletting not so good as a bleeder to the part — as it occurs in old people we must be wary how we bleed, for these rule not be an bloodletting even as well as children — It is objected to blister that it may act up on the urinary organs but this from experience not so — Laxatives — There is an objection to the saline purg.s, that they may be absorbed and may vitiate the urgency — The castor oil is the best — Fomentations

Different — all the remedies of this kind — Opium, and by Clysters of Nephralgia — the largest stone that has been found in the bladder was (viz: 28 lb. — and that in London, in prevention — the singularity of this disease is the constitutional disposition of some to form it — (viz: from a case of a man who had such a disposition to form concretions — that he was cut twice whilst a boy — and the first piece is frequently in unite with the sandy matter — Then the analysis, and formation. He does not place much reliance on lithontriptics — for all stones different even layers different, and is not easy to know which they are

The stones consist chiefly of the uric acid — combined with amonia the oxalate of lime, very insoluble Phosphate of magnesia — Phosphate of lime and silica — all these are combined by some animal matter — some of these are soluble in potash, some in acids — some not at all — They act by their antacid properties — tending to destroy the acid of the primae viae — The remedy which parliament gave 5000 £ for to Mr. Ben Stevens was calcined egg shells, to which the after wards added some soap — To prevent the effects of so much caustic alkali — Soap has been given in order to neutralize the acid

by its accompanion — After these remedies come the effervescent waters impregnated by the carbonic — the soda &c. &c. The last medicine proposed is the simple super carbonate of soda or potash — Lime water too, acted by its acrid quality washing out the calculous matter by the abundance of water — Soap pills — are used too — Bloody urine is almost always a symptomatic disease, the cause of some irritation on the kidneys — When the stone sticks in the urethra it brings on a fit of the gravel — Here, Blood letting to relax and relieve inflammation, opiates, to relieve pain and to take off the spasm, Women

tables external, and internal by Clysters — When the stone is thus freed from the urethra — we must watch the progress of it in the bladder — The best mode is to pass a great quantity of water at once — to retain it, and bear forwards and pass it out, to retain it he should drink plentifully of Barley, take an opiate and go to bed, the opiate will lessen the irritability of the bladder — Doing this and getting into the warm bath, and bearing the urine then has succeeded when we cant cure we must palliate, avoid exercise or over-exertion of the body — Keep the body open, the morning stool

much injury. Opiates — —
Dr. G. omits some of the other genera —
and considers — Rheumatism —
first the nosological definition — Greg
never saw a case produced by any other
cause than cold. — Any other account of
it — is altogether hypothetical. — Fever —
Persisting on as much as four days after
the exposure. — Pain, the larger joints
most affected. — Not only the ligaments but
the tendons, and he thinks the mus-
cular fibres — When the small joints are
seized by it, he says they seldom be-
come, as the fingers — The Rheumatism
affecting different parts, as Lumbago
&c.. Then the distinction of this from the
chronic, in that it always tends to
the latter, never to suppuration or —

gangrene. – The fever of Rheumatism seldom continues for more than a month. – The chronic very often occurs without the acute. – Many people are subject to the former not the latter. – The chronic is not apt to shift like the acute. – The best cure for chronic, is warmth, indeed a flannel unite do more than all the medicines besides, – This rheumatism runs on to palsy – It is remarkable that stimulants that do no good in other palsy, here relieve – but this stiffness of the limbs, perhaps arises partly from the adhesions of the inflamed parts. – The limbs are cold in this chronic and have not the vigour of cir

This disease was barely described before the time of Sydenham. – Boerhaave suffered by it, from gardening, and could find no account in any ancient or modern author but Sydenham. – No one says Greg, even died of this disease. – But it must have been of some attending disease. – The severe rheumatism, attacks young people from eighteen to thirty-five, the chronic, in old people. – He thinks however that old may have the acute if they be much exposed to cold. – The fever attending is purely synocha. It is attended by the typhus – Three men died here of pneumonia, because of bleeding in typhus that they died. He thinks, they were on

posed to cold and at the same time to the contagion which was prevailing. — Delirium not often attends those cases of it that are related, have arisen from Opium to ease pain, for it requires a great quantity of this. — The stomach, with all the symptoms, is little affected. — The bowels are generally costive, the urine mostly natural — some say filamentous. The seats — no muscle exempt, yet some more than others — the temporal and the opposite Group have been there. — the occipito frontalis has been tied. — In a case of Cullen it attacks the abdominal muscles, or of the Rectum Muscles, — It does not attack internal —

part as of diaphragm bladder bowels. — The joints are less painful when they swell, perhaps from effusion into cell: Mem: or cavity of joint. — The disease apt to recur — is not gone with the pyrexia — The great object to cut it short, and prevent the chronic form, never suppurate, case of a man who had an abscess of the joint in Rheumatism but Greg: said this was an accidental union of Phlegmon an Rheumatism. — The metastases from limb to limb, muscle to muscle &c, but rarely to internal parts. — Greg made mention of case of one, who had it change to head, and caused delirium — But he said these as rare that

they may hardly form the exception to general rule. - Rarely what he knows one case. -- Cures. great difference between cure of acute and chronic - those that are useful in one hurtful in other, thus blood letting, exercise &c. - for the acute, all the powerful antiphlogistic remedies are to be used - b.d. - but this has its evils, for first, it does not succeed and it has been known to make it prop into the chronic you must not be governed by the size of the blood - for this is not a test of its necessity. for it may continue for month after the acute stage has gone off - leeching, and cupping - But

the relief from topical application only temporary. — Blistering — this in lumbago &c. — Sweats — to be kept up a long time, and to be made general. — and these when the pyrexia has in some degree subsided. — by the antiphlogistics. — do not give the sweat if the pulse be above 120. — then the direction for Dovers powder — the saline mixtures, &c. may be given to promote the operation of the powder. — Purging, by the saline, and a calomel but objectionable from the motion that it occasions — and the exposure to cold that it gives rise to. — Opiates as a palliative, for the pain. — the best made is to give it

as Cullen advises with salts and emetics. - Nitre has been used but Greg. dont think much of it. - Bark - first reduce the system and then give it. Greg. did not derive much from it. - Arsenic. not successful with Greg. - When none of these will accomplish cure, proper regimen will ~~make~~ effect it. - viz low diet. In the chronic stage, the only cure is the warm and patient plan. The warm bath. The warm pumping - as at Buxton, but any other stream of water as well. - Dry heat, thus near Naples, bury the patient in hot sand up to the neck. Some Mountebank tries it here.

and such was the credulity of the people that they chose to submit to stand in wet earth, with their face turned to the east wind of the winter. **Frictions** — he gave us an instance of the beneficial effects of friction, the case of the horse which by the rubbing is prevented from becoming stiff in his muscles. —

When he gave us more of the treatment, all the particulars were so trite that I already knew them, or as they are to be had in all treatises, I shall not take the trouble or want the ink to set them down. Suffice it that I am disgusted the more and more I hear this man lecture —

Exercise — hence this is necessary, if the motion of the limb be lost — and the perforation is great and, when there does not exist too great a thinness, mostly certain — Cleaning ~~[illegible]~~ the opening — Sea bath — acts perhaps only as a warm water — and the warm bath a better mode — In this case it's a stimulus — fill of tinct. &c &c — Blisters, but may be the pal: lin: of as much service — Future as remedies — Thus the Guaiac: — Berries, a thousand other antiseptics of the gum tube — Calomel — Conium Mac: of little service perhaps — some benefit from the diaphoretic effect — Formerly the cauterising were use, on the principle of an issue —

Gout. — Hebudans may recommend as the best thing on the subject that has ever been published. He has rejected the idea of it being a salutary. Cullen was not far from this belief. — Then came the definition — Hereditary — scrofula may appear in children, and sometimes not till after 60 years. — The likeness of the person and many other diseases, as mania, epilepsy &c. all go to prove a disposition derived from ancestors. — If the negro have a child by a white woman and this mix with the white, the skin and curled hair will disappear — a person be received, now this is note like the other hereditary features of the person which come of late three or four generations — Ancestors of Mr. Chancellor of Scotland

this gout may appear in the son
before the father from whom it was
derived. — the case of Dr. Gregory
father who had it at four and twenty
before his mother had her first fit —
He mentions the case of the black
horse which had a white foal — but
on tracing the genealogy it was found
8 or 9 places back there had been grey
or white horses. — The same kind of case
occurred in some pea fowls in Cyprus
shore, some pigeons were brought
to this country 17 years ago, but it
was supposed they were all extinct
but Greg: saw them after they had
disappeared many generations. —
A person may inherit the gout
tho his father has not had a be
gout fit when he begot him
It came he from a Morbid mother

for the same state of hereditary disease happens in the scrofula, when persons do not have it till some years after, now if it were a morbid matter, the child should have it at or soon after birth, or the general most symptom, "among no external cause" — It is says Greg: a disease that in most cases arises from predisposition, or peculiar constitution, and in case when it is induced by other causes they are more generally from internal than external causes — Greg: mentioned the case of his father who hurt his shin over a tub which brought on the fit, again of one who broke his arm which induced it in his leg. — There exists certainly a connection between the stomach and the gouty affection

and it is an important symptom for it directs us to keep the stomach in order for that may prevent. — The fever that attends may be of various degrees — may sometimes it has produced delirium — Pain is not symptom it occurs in all the joints — except the loins — rarely in the hip. Greg: knew a case where it attack'd the jaw swelling and redness took place in one who had been subject to the gout in other parts. — And what is curious, the hair of his beard would not grow for two or three weeks on the part. — The gout is apt to recur by intervals, and this is the distinguishing mark from rheumatism. — The most common period of recurrence, is about

one year. - and when it is regular at a certain period - it is to be referred to some external causes. - Relates the case of his father who was found dead in his bed, — Then he mentioned the connection of gout with other diseases and the form of them in which it affects. - Dr Greg thinks that in those cases where it affects the head, physician ought to lay aside the idea of its being gout, and to treat it as if he had no gout. In scotland it affects 50 men for one woman. - Greg. says that something in the constitution of men and in their living that gives it oftener than to women. - Disease mark of the Hippocratics - that curious and says before probably had it not. —

He quotes the genealogy of gout, "the limbs relaxing &c" – It is less frequent in those who do not use liquors, and who vegetables – Greg offered the theory that spirits modified the constitution so as to produce a modification in the inflammation of the joints – or that gout is produced – It is a disease of the rich, of 2000 patients which Greg attended in hospital only two had it.. Plethora predisposes to the gout hence fat people, for fat makes in all cases attended with plethora.. The inflammatory diathesis is increased by plethora.. The prophylaxis, a change of life, temperance, exercise. It is curious says Greg: that there are some medicines that will keep off the gout, but then they cant be taken with impunity – This disease occurs

most in the decline of life, but if the predisposition be very strong, it appears in young people — There came a good deal from Cutler concerning the cause and so much about debility that I cannot recount it — The allowance of a Scotch labourer, is 2 pecks of oat meal off in a week. — He told the anecdote of the Sailor who was so affected with fatigue, & stepping gout, but got rid of it by reducing his common meals to, a pound of coarse flour, and a pint and a half of milk per day — then he lived on for a long time, and was able to support him — he drank nothing, for he said he observed his pigs to have the best and firmest flesh when they drank the least — he said much then against the use

of high food. and liquors — He drew a picture of a Lowlander, and then ask us to compare this with what was necessary to keep a man in health. Then he told the anecdote of the turks.

One of them, who are fatalitarians told his audience that each man had allowed him a certain quantity of wine to drink in his life and that the more they drank the sooner would it be exhausted and the sooner would he die.

Then he mentioned the case of Dr Hooke. who became scarlatic by living for 60 days on bread and water, also on sugar, and he died at last from eating chess, alone. — he seems given rise to the disease. — for this is certain that the gout has some connection with the venereal appetite as

it does not appear till after puberty.
Indigestion - this occurs when a large
quantity of food taken in. - It is to
be referred to the activity which
is induced - by the quantity, rather
than by the repletion. -
Then he spoke of the boiled potatoes
being more easily digested than
the raw or half done. - There are
some peculiar foods that cannot
be taken, thus some are affected
by malt liquor, and some can
at any time bring on the gout
by a glass of claret. - The de-
bility produced by these acrid
matters first affects the stomach
but is soon propagated to
the whole body. - Sedentary
life, - Night Studies - a man
had better get up early in the

morning than at up late at night
Profuse excretions. - Purging.
When the system is just ready for
the gout, if bleeding is practised
for any other disease the patient may
have. - It may cause the gout -
the anecdote of the man with the
phlegm - in which it was said a
man had phlegm - and, having
been bled once for it, he regretted
have to bathe his feet in warm water
to bleed it and next morning
had a fit of gout - here said
gout the man had - two diseases
complicated together - in
human changes from high to low diet.
He mentioned Chyne's account -
Change too from an active to
a sedentary life. - Then came
many shown of the causes and sym

phlom. — to be found in almost every system of medicine — therefore unfit — Cold acts as a powerful exciting cause, hence those who go to a warm climate from a colder one, often avoids the fit — Query — When is the difference between gout and Rheumatism, in the case? especially if it attack the ligaments — The swelling is often ~~greater~~ least when the pain is greatest — among other articles of importance he mentioned that his age was fifty seven — his a great remark that patients will take any medicine from him, but will not attend to their regimen — the gout considered as a general disease

and many may not deprecate it because it is a disease of the rich. Many old men too, when they first feel the disease of age coming on are unwilling to think they are such, and hence call it megalos goat flying through in the mentioned the case of Louis XIV - and his fistula. He mentioned the case of a judge who had had the gout in almost all the joints - but those of the knees and ankles were stiff, and those of the hands remained flexible - he could assign no cause for it. Mem that he had always used a the hand in cold water, often the action inflammation was over, Greg does not like

he drawn general inferences from individual facts, but when the inflammation was gone —
He said too in some families the males had gout and no gravel, and the women gravel and no gout. — He said the gout and as to the plague as he had never seen it he referred us to Rufus —
Small pox — first the prodromic character —
The disease made its way into Europe about the 7 century, but known in Asia long before — It is certain that the inoculation was practised in Indostan 2000 years ago —

It is said that the disease may take place immediately on exposure to the contagion - as on smelling a body dead of it - Grey believes this, just as in cases of typhus fever -- But more generally it takes the eight days. We cant always know if it be the small pox at first, and it is of importance to ascertain it on account of the practice to pursued - (The unity of disease here is the great advantage) -- He then gave some directions for finding this out, thus - a sudden attack of synochus fever at

a time when the small pox prevails - and he have never had the disease - The severe affection of the stomach is a diagnostic the sickness - and pain upon pressure. - But there here there is a exception, for other fevers are found to have the same symptoms. - The eruption begins on the third day - if about this time or earlier we must fear the confluent - if the face have a swelled red appearance somewhat like erysipelas - By the cold regimen many of these pustules may be driven back. - Cases do occur and then

happen when there is no eruption then came the distinction between the confluent and a distinct small pox. he mentions the case of a young girl who had on the little finger one hundred pustules. The state of the face a good point for prognosis - if this be confluent the danger much. — The shape of the pustule too is another signe — The distinct has the red base and regular pustules from this — the confluent none of this - and the pustules flat - The fever of the distinct goes off on the eruption but the confluent remains unaltered in the fever by the sea

ching out - In it you cant observe any difference between the fever of irruption, of maturation and secondary fever of the distinct kind in the mentioned the case of terrible confluent kind where the fever went off on the irruption, coming out of very unfavorable prognosis when fever mild - or going off on the irruptions - The ~~irruption~~ convulsions of children not bad - few pustules - The black marks confluent pustules. The swelling of face hands - The salivations of adults, and the diarrhoea of children - hence the practice of purging

Bubo - The first line is the phlegmonous bubo - here rest and antiphlogistic regimen - 2. Erysipelatous bubo, for this the remedies for erysipelatous - if suppuration comes on a poltice - The meat must be given - 3. gangrenous bubo. This comes on in certain seasons or constitutions - In this there is a sign of hemorhagy - the glands become exposed and are to be taken out or they fall out themselves. If the caustic or ligature is to be used - The mercury ought to be omitted - Opium for the pain - wine - D. I not much idea of bark - nitric ether and nitric acid - Episet

ous tinctures — and fomenting
and cancot poltice for local
application — 4 Indolent bubo
not always scrofulous + it is
a long time coming on some
months — give mercury, If this
do not cure, use stimulating
applications. — Mucilat of Am
oniac — warm plaister & a vol
lin: Mercu: oint.t — 5 Scrof
ulous bubo, altho' the mercury
be bad for the constitution yet
it must be given — all the
remedies for scrofula to be
used — 6 Phagedenic bubo
analogous to the phag.c chancre
and the same cure — must
be kept clean, dressed at

least 4 times day —
Constitutional Pox. the symp
toms numerous and compli
cated — occur without local
affections — which these con
tinue and, after they have dis
appeared — two grades of con-
stitutional disease — ulcers
on tonsils — some of these hard
to be told — covered with
a white slough, and red edge
they sometimes come on with
a cold, and hence a difficulty
to know if venereal — attacks
the larynx. give mercury on
ganglia of cor: sub. weak lu:
caustic: mel mercur: and
fumigations. — — —

Blotchy known by the coppe colour, generally not come on till after the ulcers — generally preceded by an eruptive fever — Pustules seys in sebaceous glands of skin — Dr Thomson found the parts of hair first affected — both these sometimes are sometimes neither the variety of the eruption — first like all cutaneous diseases — Cold aids the progress of venereal, milder in warm than in cold Eruption copper colour — scaly spots — all sizes and places In the pustular preceded by fever like small pox and

accon on parts the same, as
breast face hands &c –
The lymphatic glands are not
affected by any of the secon-
dary symptoms – and not by
Mercury for secondary ulcers
Mercury – warm bath to aid
this – Rovers powder for pain –
The eruption sometimes appears as
furunculus – all the cutan
eous diseases of the ancients
are found in syphilis –
Other symptoms are Lippitu=
do – like scrofulous opthal=
mia general opthal. Differ
ent stages of same disease
only varying from eye lids to
Conjunctiva

Mercury to be used - and local, like other opthal.a —
Fistula lachrymal - occurs from disease of bone - The ear, the gland of the wax, like the tarsi - the tympanum - and bones - the internal ear and meatus - Mercury here - local mercurial application, and fu:
:migations - another symptom not described, is ulcer of upper lip - occurs in both lips - but in upper more obstinate, hence mistaken for cancer - some cancer of lip cured by mercury and decoc: of wards - this was venereal - singular that

the lips should have these different disease – thus cancer in lower lip 99. of 100 – lupus the upper – scrofula the upper venereal the upper – Another seldom described is venereal ulcer of tongue not primary, ought to be called tubercle of the tongue – hard to tell from primary ulcer, and from cancer and scrofula – begins like tubercle and becomes a foul ulcer – like all ulcers, of tongue like a mulberry –

Dr. Thos. next spoke of Moles and all their circumstances –

Evil effects of mercury —
much quotation from Pierson —
in which Brights. was spoken
of and its cure pointed out —
particularly the use of cool air —
Tremors — Cutan.. erup.
here followed a topological
comment, — Mania — Mercu-
ry acts as an excitant — so that
it oftener occurs in predisposed
constitutions — Dr. Pl. gave the
treatment, but treat it accor-
ding to its symptoms, that the
right way —
The Case of the venereal
Person first settled the ques-
tion concerning the variness

remedies —

Sibbens — differs from venereal in being more infectious, the former caught by sleeping in the same bed or using the same drinking vessel. It does not lead to bubo — gonorrhoea does not occur in those places where sibbens is endemic — the cure of the two the same — particularly the secondary symptoms of pox, the sibbens has ulcers of the throat, ulcers, carbuncles — affects the bones too. — Peculiar to Scotland and Canada — said to be brought by Cromwell's soldiers

Doubts of Adams concerning

Lu.^o accounts — —

— January 17 —

I gave a deal of quotation from Pearson on the subject of diseases wh resemble venereal - Thomson thinks than the cachexia syphilis - much No. pathological distinction which I consider as useless -

Gonorrhoea, did not originate in America — as the Jews had lues to affect those who had it. — Many proofs were given that it was known before the discovery of America - There the refutation of Astruc that these were not cases of clap - B. Thom.^n thinks that these cases were not the venereal gonorrhoe

with which we are at present ac-
-quainted. — There comes Persons
different kinds of clap —
The mild kind, occurs in Married
people - in children - from excess
in venery - and drinking - and
sometimes without medical cause -
any irritating substance will pro-
duce it - Gonorrhoea of the corona
from the want of cleanliness -
There seems a man who has
this excoriation after every cons
-ection with his wife - if he do
not wash of the mucus - which
lubricates the vagina - at some
times more than at others. thus
in the latter months of pregnancy

weather - the burning spoken of as prevailing before the discovery of America - is one of the mild forms or if it is the parent of the present virulent disease - is it the time undetermined. -

10 . 15 . 2
2 . 5 . 6
13 . 1 . 8

7) 128
2 17
6 3
26

13 . 1

7) 13 . 1 2
1 . 17 . 3

24) 59
2 17

28 .
21 - 17 . 6
49 . 2 17 . 17 . 6

24) 139
6 19

amputation, he prefers the method of taken of the shoulder joint by Boonifield — to that of Syme — recommends taking the nerves from the trunk as when they remain the pressure on the part is apt to cause pain —

Immit — to send in

Immitigable — not to be mitigated

Viaticum, provision for a journey — rites (last) of one departed.

Cacophony — bad sound of words.

To career — to run with swift motion.

Dissimacias — quarrelsome

Memorize — to commit to memory by writing

Brake — Fern Bramble —
Moor — Ten — low grounds,
— Marshy —
Bow-dog — a Mastiff from
Bend and dog
Weld — an open country
a place without wood
Rampant — exuberant —
Innocuous — harmless —
Innumerous — countless
Pean — song of triumphe —
Batten — To fatten to fat —
Insipate, to antiquy thought &c —
Disembogue, throw up —

Beetling — projecting.
Rife — plenty common
To fog — by parcels.
Kerchief — Arch's board.
Learned — debate.
To imp — to lengthen in
bulage by any thing additious
Additious — that which is
taken in to complete some
— thing else.
Hole — a long pit
Hornail — to trouble, harass
Blanc — soft mild gentle.
To char — to work at other
hours by the day.
To boom — to push with violence
Sadde — pensive serio-
— pated.